WINTER GARDEN.

THES EVENING at F-O'DONNELL'S MISSION-Mr. John
Reaugham, J. C. Dunn W. S. Andrews, H. B. Phillips T. E. Moria, Miss E. Johnson, Miss Mary Carr.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

DAY AND EVENING—THE RED GNOME—Mr. G. L. For and full company, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

OLYMPIC THEATER.

THIS EVENING, at 8-THE ICE WITCH—A DAY TOO LATE.

Mr. Lamb, the Webb System, the Fowler System and full company,
Ornol German Opera Chorus. A gorgeous Finale, THE ELFIN
DELL.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-eve.
THIS EVENING at 8-THEO, THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programme varied every evening. Sixty

THIS EVENING AS E-THE NICOLU TRUIPE-SPORTS OF TLAS-LIVING LADDER-AEBIAL BARS. Roberto Nicolo, in Wonder of the Age, Mills Dephine, and Mile, Rosa.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING—THE HANDON BROTHERS—THE SIEGRIST FAMILY—Signoria Stella; the Child Worder.

Business Notices.

MOTHERS, MOTHERS, MOTHERS,

Don't fall to procure Mrs. Wisslow's Scotning Synty for all discusses incident to the period of trething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother. Thirty five

NOTICE,—HEGEMAN & Co. respectfully notify their customers that the fire which destroyed their store. No. 203 Broadway, will not investore with their ability to fill all orders, either wholesale or retail at, at their other store, they have a full stock of everything, and all orders will be promptly like as usual. HIGEMEN & Co. Chemists and Druggists.

A CAUTION .- The wonders wrought by DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER, and its tremendons sale all over the country. have started certain quacks to make imitations. Every Druggist knows this to be true. Don't be imposed upon. Buy Derenau's and

All families should have DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN FEVERACTOR for the Borns, Cuts, Bruises and Skin Diseases to which children are so liable. For musketo bifes and as a dressing for sores it is tavaluable. Twenty-five cents a Box. Sold by Druggists and at the Depot. No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

MARVIN'S NEW PATENT ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR SILVAR PLATE SAPE: Highly ornemental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers and Merchants Safes.

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BREE FOR PARILY USE. FLLIPTIC S. M. Co., No. 543 Broadway, N. Y. Ageists wanted. WILLOOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

"He seam is stronger and less liable to rip in one or wear, then the Lock stitch." "Judge's Report" at the "Liand Pack Trial."
Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing book kinds or stitches on the same piece of goods.

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METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY .- This new and wonderful medicine note like magic, o years standing in a lew days.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANDADES, SUSPENSORY BANDADES, SUSPENSORY BANDADES & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Officerly at No. 7 Veney-et. Lady attendant.

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IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufactures. GROVER & DAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 65 Broadway. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

keeps it giosay and from falding out; removes dandriff; the ti-ing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and drug

Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—ELIAS HOWE, Dyspersia Tablet, S. G. Wellings, for indige

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

FINELE & Lyon's New Family Sewing-Machine.

Shakespeare Misqueted.

SIR: Permit me to correct a reference you make to the cating of the leek by compulsion. You say in yester-

"A good many sign (the call for a meeting to choose delegates to the Randall Nidskek Convention at Phil delphia) as the Welshman at his leek, I cat and yet I awar."

It was not the Welshman, but the Englishman that cat the feek. The Englishman's insolence and boasting had been tolorated until they could be telerated no longer, and the Welsh-

man combetion aim to det all details of the discret.

Finellen (corruption of Llywelyn), as is still customary with Welshmen on St. David's Day had worn the feek. Pistol had Insulted him by bringing him bread and salt and had him eat the feek with them; and this was done in a place where he could not resent the insult. He therefore determined to continue wearing the leek until he should meet with Platol.

Here are the particulars from King Henry Vtb., Act v., Seene 1:

Gower-Why, here he comes swelling like a turkey-cock.

Fin,—Tis no matter for his swellings, nor his turkey-cocks.

Got bless you, ancient Pistol' you scurvy, lousy knave, Got

-Got biess you. Allected Fisher.

Plat.—Hat art thou Bediam; dost thou thirst, base Trojan,

Plat.—Hat art thou Percoix fatal web;

To have me fold up Percoix fatal web;

Hence I am qualmish at the smell of leek.

Fin.—I peaced you heartliv, scarry, lossy knove, at my desires, and my requests, and my petitions, to sat, look you, this sires, neones, look you, you do not love it, nor your affections, and your digestions, dots not agree with it. I would deare you to sat!

Plat.—Not for Cadwallader and all his goats.

1 Strikes Aim.

Pist.—Not for Cadwallader and all his goats.

Fig.—There is one goat for you.

Will be so goot, scald knave, as cat it?

Pist.—Base Trojan, thou shall die.

Fig.—You say very true, scald knave, when Got's will is will desire you to live inthe must time, and cat your victuals come, there is sauce for it. (Striking kim again.) You called the properties of the company of the company moration squire; but I will make you be day a squire of low degree. I pray you, fall to; if you can mack a look, you can an a look.

Gow.—Enough, capping.

leek, you can ear a leek.

Gow.—Enough, captain: you have autonished him.

Fin.—I say, I will make him eat some part of my leek, or I will peat his pate four days:—Pite. I pray you; it is goot for your green wound, and your bloody coxcomb.

Pits.—Most I hite?

Flu.—Yas, certainly; and out of doubt, and out of questions too, and amignifies.

Fig. — Yes, certainly; and out of doubt, and out of questions too, and aminguities.

Pist. — By this leek, I will most horribly revenge; I eat, and cke I swear—

Fig. — Eat, I pray you: Will you have some more sauce to your leek; there is not chough leek to swear by.

Pist. — Quiet thy endgel: thou dost see, I eat.

Pitt. — Much good do you, scald knave, heartly.

Nay, gray you, throw none away; the shall segent for your spoken coxcomb. When you take occasions to see leeks hereafter. I pray you mock at them, that is all.

Pist. — Good.

Piu.—Ay, leeks is good: — Rold you, there is a groat to heal

Ay, locke is goot .- Rold you, there is a groat to heal

Fig.—A., leeks is goot:—Rold you, there is a groat to hear four pate.

Pist.—Me a groat!

Pist.—Me a groat!

Pist.—Me a groat!

Pist.—I have pooket, which you shall take it; or I have another leek in my pooket, which you shall est.

Pist.—If the thy groat in earnost of revenge.

Fig.—If I owe you anything, I will pay you in endgels: you shall be a woodnonger, and buy nothing of me but endgels: you follow a line of the leak of the leeks of the

Escaling, eneering. Temper.

I. Mr. Edifor, in common with the great body of Welshmen in this country, fully indores your political course at this trying period in the history of our adopted hand, nor can I too strongly express my admiration at the noble stand you have taken, when others, protending to be on the watch towers, have become, if not treschorous, in least tasellining and dishous, when great principles are at stack, and the welfare of the nation is in peril. Yours, respectfully. Wh. h. Jones, Dryck (Mirror), Office, Usea, N. Y., Aug s. 1866.

The N. Y. Tribune.

See: I beg leave to notice some remerks which appeared in your columns of the 6th inst. which are Fig. I beg leave to notice some remerks which appeared in your columns of the 6th inst., which excludely reflect on my reputation as a literary man, and to offer some verifacile explainanation of the matter, so as to redeem and render unsulted my character as, public writer. I may be allowed to add that my connection with the press extends over five and twenty years, and that through this local term of experience I have manufacined unimpeachable my literary laterity.

The facts of the case are these: A party connected with the paper colls "trade and manufacture, desired me to cause, if possible, to be published in your paper a MS, which was handed to me, and which I had no idea had appeared in the columns of The Tiese, no yet did I know that I was acting wrong in having undertaken its publication, but I admit that I copied the matter so the more readily to secure its appearance.

My time will not allow of my reading ell the newspapers, so My time will not allow of my reading ell the newspapers, so that the number of The Towns dated the 20th of July I am prebed the number of sever saw.

Bedieving that it is expedient to set myself right with your powerful organ, with the press and public of New-York, I offer the above as an impartial statement, and I am obediently.

New-Pork Daily Tribune.

PRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1866.

To Correspondents. No nation can be taken of Anonymous Communications intended for insertion must be authoritisted by the does of the writer-not ascessarily for publication but as a guar, anty for his good fairly

An business letters for this other should be addressed to "The Tars UNE." New-York. We council undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS (American Agents for Liberries, 17 Henriette et. Corent Garden, W. C. & ore Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Suscentrous and Assessments.

To Advertisers. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements of as early an hour as possible. If received after 9 o'clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Our dispatches by the Cable confirm the intelligence received here on Weinessiay that the Emperor Napoleon has withdrawn his demand for an extension of the frontier of France. He has done this, it is stated, in the interest The officers of the United States squadron have been received at the Imperial Russaian palace of Tsarskoe-Selo. It has transpired that the late attempt on the Czar's life, was part of a revolutionary plan.

NEW-YORK CITY

A Commission appointed by the War Department examined the Tweitth Regiment New York National Guard in Morris's Infantry Tactice, at Washington Parade-ground, vesterday. The object of the Commission is to report on the various sys-Up to noon of yesterday 58 deaths from cholera had take

place in this city during the current week, or an average of 11 deaths per diem. This does not include the public institutions. Out of 88 patients treated in the Rattery Barracks Hos nital up to the 15th instant, 56 died. During the week ending yesteriny 10e cases were reported in Brooklyn, of which ? proved fatal, showing a mertality for the week of 60.4 per entum, a very large increase over the previous week.

The Tailors' International Union Convention brought their meetings to a close, after having sat four days, by holding a large mass meeting last evening in their ball, No. 10 Stanton-st. The next Convention will be held in Gincinnati.

after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in Hegeman & Co.'s drug store, No. 203 Broadway. It occurred through the carelessness of a boy in their employ. Damage to the extent of \$40,000 was done. Insured for \$32,000. At midnight on Wednesday evening, a man named Thomas

Wright fatelly stabbed John J. Sheeban with a pocketknife. The provocation was a joking clusion to the hat the The Mulual, ic., and the Empire, ic., Pass Ball Clubs played

or the first time together on Wednesday last. After a spirited ntest the Mutuals were declared the victors. The Indians are still troubleson s on the Plates. They are nder the command of a Missourian ramed Birt, and threaten

wipe out the whites. A Committee of colored men in Alabama has been as pointed to wait on the authorities at Washington with regard to the emigration scheme, and selleit free transportation. In Cincinnate 78 deaths were reported from cholera yester-

day. Soveral new cases were also reported in Chicago. Ooid closed at 1523. The most notable and encouraging fact in Wall-it, yesterday was the large advances and increase a sortivity in all descriptions of United States stocks. At the Second Board the mar-ket was very steady, but with no improvement in prices. Money is without alteration, and call loans are quoted 4.05 per cent—the former Government securities. Freights are a little firmer.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Johnson Convention held its third and last meeting in Philadelphia yesterday. A National Executive Committee was appointed, with Reverdy Johnson as Chairman. He is uted to carry the result of the proceedings to the President. The Declaration of Principles was read by the Hon. Edgar Cowen, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. An address to the people of the United States was adopted; the Hon. Henry J. Raymond is the reputed author. After passing a vote of thanks to Mayor McMichael, the citizens of Philadelphia and Senator Doolittle, the Convention ad-

The Union State Central Committee of Philadelphia extend-

ed a warm greeting to the members of the Loyal Southern Convention yesterday. To-day the Convention meet in National Hall. The National Union Club have requested the Convention to call at their rooms and make them their headrters during their sojourn in Phil adelphia. The great feature of yesterday, at the Trott ing Fair, Buf-

was the race between Dexter, George M. Patchen, jr. and others. Dexter was the winner, but the time was remark-ably slow, 2:30i, being the quickest heat run.

The New-York Yacht Squadrom arrived at Newport last

The Hop. Thaddens Stevens was unanimously reslected for Congress last evening. Judge Wm. Lawrence was re-nominated, yesterday, for

Congress, in IVth District of Obio.

Dispatches from California announce that the ship Wing burned at sea in lat. 35 S., long, 130 W. The erew were A new \$50 counterfeit Coupon Interest Note is now in cir-

culation. It is a claussy affair, and can easily be detected.

The wheat crop in Wisconsin has not been so much damaged eases, the average will not be much below that of for ner years.

The Wiewam men are going home. Will the South be better or worse for it !- say's month hence.

On our inside pages will be found letters from London and Florence, commercial matters, and various city items of unusual interest.

There is trouble among the powers of the Presbyterian Church conferring at St. Louis. A large secession has taken place, and Slavery, which seeks to beat down the black man with the Bible, is the cause of it.

Fenianism, and the condition of Ireland, formed the subject of an interesting debate in the House of Commons on the 2d inst., of which we publish an epitome this morning. The real remedy for Ireland's ills continues to be overlooked by the British Government; but the suspension of the Habeas Corpus is to be continued for some months longer.

The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has been renominated for Congress unanimously by the Union Convention of Lancaster County, Penn., and we hail the news with praise and pleasure. Though it is possible that Mr. Stevens may go to the Senate instead of the House-and in either place he is sure to be a leading worker-his constituents could do no less than certify their high faith in the man and his principles by renominating him.

In Chectaw County, Alabama, the Freedmen, to the number of seven thousand, have had a grand gathering to consider their interests, particularly the subject of emigration. We are glad to see that the Freedmen are able to convoke and assemble, and shall still look forward to a national conference of the olored men of the country on the condition and the rights of their race.

Mr. Morton McMichael is the Republican Mayor of a Republican city. Viewing this remarkable fact, Mr. Cowan's resolution of thanks to the Mayor for his admirable police arrangements during the sitting of the Philadelphia Convention was no small compliment from the servants of the Rebellion-the party of men who apologized for Mr. Monroe and denounced the slaughtered Convention at New-Orleans. They have right good reason to appland Radical love of free speech.

Doolittle, on assuming the chief stool in the Philadelphia Wigwam, characterized its collected braves as "a body greater in numbers and in weight of character and brain than ever assembled on this con tinent under one roof." The Senator's rhetoric is obscure, but his modesty charming. Each Kickapoo rising in war council to address his filthy and squalid fellows invariably declares his tribe the largest and most powerful nation on the globe, adding the inevitable sequence, "Big Injun me!"

The Unionists of Pennsylvania, through their State Central Committee, have issued a greeting to the fund. Their property is wrested from them Convention of the loyal men of the South who will by laws in making and executing which meet in Philadelphia on the 3d of September. The | they are allowed no voice, and employed to educate | Races. But is their nature God's nature! Is the bar-

names representing the war-tried Union sentiment of every State in the South. Its numbers, intelligence, a measure of public interest as the proceeding, of the rivel meeting just adjourned.

THE LITTLE JOKER.

Whether the persons heretofore acting with the Republican-Union party who have followed Weed, Dooittle & Co. into the embraces of Garret Davis, Dean Richmond & Co. will hereafter act with their old or their new political associates, is a question of considerable interest to themselves, while it awakens some public curiosity. We judge that such portions of them as have merely yielded to the solicitations of men of stronger wills, whom they have been accustomed to fellow, will find their way back to the fold whence they would never have voluntarily strayed; but the masterspirits, we hope and trust, are gone "for good." They may dally, and waver, and equivocate; but they must ultimately "go to their own place," and find there the welcome of congenial spirits. They have gone to stay," and have done the party they have deserted their greatest service in leaving it.

-The N. Y. Times thus speculates on the political influences of the Philadelphia Convention:

influences of the Philadelphia Convention:

"In a party sense, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats who have met upon common ground gain or lose anything. Those of the delegates who were Democrats before are Democrats still, and the Republicans who for the time sit in council with them are not less. Republicans to-day than they were a week age. Each may be supposed more correctly to appreciate the position of the other; and upon the great issue which remains to be fought out—the issue of the Union as against the Radical Diannicalists—we trust that they will hereafter work together with a cordically and vigor that will overcome all opposition. They may be expected to mite in the coming campaign with the view of nationalising Congress, asserting the supremacy of the Constitution, and restablishing the Union, which only greed and fanaticism now keep assunder. They may—we hope they will—copparate in support of Conservative candidates, that the national scutiment of the people may rebute the sectionalism of Congress, and secure for an ten excluded States their rights within the Union. But with more party organization the Convention has nothing whatever to do. It will breathe to breath of Itis into a movement superior to all parties, and one which we believe is destined to can't be mastery ever all.

-We propose to test the accuracy of the above naked assertions by facts of the widest notoriety:

The Hon. Edgar Cowan, U. S. Senator from Penn sylvania, is one of the most prominent members of the Philadelphia Convention, and the Chairman of its Platform Committee. Mr. Cowan was a Whig in other days, and has since voted with the Republicans; but he is now zealously supporting Heister Clymer, the Democratic candidate for Governor (and an exreme Copperhead throughout the War) and expects to be replected to the Senate by the Democratic party. He has not the faintest notion of evermore supporting or being supported by the Republicans.

Montgomery Blair is another prominent member of the Convention, who has for ten years acted with the Republicans and been trusted by them. He is now in perfect affiliation with the Democratic party of Maryland, three-fourths of whom were ardent sympathizerwith the Rebellion; and he expects to be chosen to the U. S. Senate by the votes of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, &c., whereof threefourths of the Whites were at heart with the Rebels throughout, and were constantly smuggling men, arms, munitions, &c., across the Potonac in aid of the Rebellion. The three counties above-named gave in '64 McClellan 2,616 votes to 188 for Lincoln, and, but for the Test-Oath, would have given Jeff. Davis more than they gave McClellan. If Mr. Blair achieves a seat in the Senate, it will be by the votes of men who exulted when they heard that Lincoln was assassinated-men who are denied the Right of Suffrage by the Constitution of Maryland, but who are now being registered, in spite of the Constitution, by the appointers of Blair's Governor. We repeat that, not only is Mr. Blair acting and voting against the Republicans of his State. but three-fourths of his present political associates in Maryland were in sympathy with the Rebellion,

Mr. James R. Doolittle is President of the Convention, and was one of its active promoters. He joined the Republican party late in the canvass of 1856, after he had become satisfied that it could not fail to earry Wisconsin, and was chosen U. S. Senator a few months thereafter. He is now well through his second term, and is quite aware that he must look to new affiliations for office thereafter. Mr. Doolittle left the Republicans of Wisconsin last Pall. and has been defying them ever since. He instructed to vote for the Civil Rights bill by the vote of every Republican in the present Legislature-but he did not obey. Including Gov. Randall's "bread and butter" men, there may be two thousand ex-Republicans in Wisconsin ing over with Doolittle; but he has no more idea of acting henceforth with the Republicans from our side, and has gone off in quest of "fresh fields and pastures green." We expect to have him making speeches in our State for the Democratic

We might proceed with our analysis, but why should we! "They [Copperheads and Randall-Johnsonites] may be expected to unite in the coming campaign," says The Times. Yes, and to stay united till they rot apart, adds THE TRIBUNE. The attraction which draws them together may be counted on to hold them in fast embrace till the scepter shall have passed from the hands of Johnson and the spoils from the eager clutch of his supporters.

MR. COWAN'S PLATFORM.

The platform yesterday reported by Mr. Cowan to the Johnson Convention at Philadelphia, contains, among many generalities and commonplaces, three important affirmations: . I. The right to be represented in Congress and in

the Electoral Colleges is " a right abiding in every State " and indefeasible 2. Nobody should be chosen to Congress who will

not assent to and act in accordance with the foregoing 3. The right to prescribe qualifications for the Elective Franchise is reserved to the States, "which

right Congress cannot interfere with." In plainer terms, the Johnson Convention affirms that the Whites of the South who fought for years to destroy the Union have to-day all the rights therein that they ever had; while the loyal Blacks of those States have no rights whatever but such as the late

On the side of the Rebels, all is matter of right; on the side of the Unionists, there is but grace and favor, and precious little of these. If to-morrow the "re stored" Rebels of Mississippi and Louisiana should see fit to arrest, try, convict and hang as traitors every Black who served in the Union armies, they have a perfect right to do so under the Cowau platform, and there is no power in the Union to prevent or resist them in so doing

Rebels choose to concede to them.

The Cowan platform asserts that there is no desire nor purpose in the South to reestablish Slavery. That is false; but suppose it were true, what of it? Is there any right to establish it? Men's desires and purposes change from day to day; it is the right of the Southern Whites to enslave the Blacks that we wish precluded. If their desire and purpose are to control, we shall have Slavery reëstablished in fact within the next ten years.

True, the platform tells us that "the enfranchised slaves should receive equal protection with Whites n every right of person and property." We knew that a great while ago. But what signifies this, so long as they do n't receive anything of the sort ! For instance: in New-Orleans, one-fifth of the School Tax is paid by the colored people; but not one of them is allowed to send a child to the public schools, nor to receive any benefit whatever from the school

call for this Convention is signed by over a hundred the children of Whites, many of whom pay no direct tax whatever. Yet the men who planned and perpe trated, and still uphold and mean to perpetrate, this and character will command great respect, and as wide | villainous cobbery, readily vote that the Black ought to have equal protection in every right of person and property" with the Whites! So they had; but you will never concede it in practice until compelled to.

the Blacks in the late Slave States is, we apprehend, If this platform is sound, then Andrew Johnson very evident. Of that struggle, the Blacks may be (whom it immeasurably lands) is the most gigantic surper that the world has known; for he compelled Emancipation been practically more universal and the Whites of the South to ratify the anti-Slavery amendment, and repudiate their Rebel debts, and de other things most distasteful to them-all which, on the Cowan platform, he had no more right to do than to compel them to join the Roman Catholic Church. He dealt with them for months as though they had forfeited every right by treason, and could only regain them through National grace; when, secording to Cowan, they might have challenged his right to the Presidency, and insisted on a new election forthwith, wherein they should all vote. The ex-Rebels in the Convention assented to many

most distasteful propositions in order to procure a concession of the Main Question-that of their assumed right to do as they shall see fit within their respective States. It is the ancient Democratic right of every White to "tarrup his own nigger" that they are intent on, with such modifications as the change of circumstances have rendered inevitable. And this Cowan & Co. readily concede. The States are supreme over all internal matters; the White ex-Rebels are the States; the loyal Blacks are under their feet; and the Doolittle Convention says they shall stay there, and be dealt with as lately at Memphis, and more recently at New-Orleans. Such is the sum and substance, the gist and marrow, of the Cowan platform. The Unionist who assents to it betrays those who helped us in our necessity, and the blood of the innocent, wantonly shed and to be shed by malignant, vengeful Rebels, will rest heavily on his soul.

THE WAR OF RACES.

The Memphis Daily Commercial-a Rabel sheet, o course, none others indulge in such luxuries of wopresches on this theme a sermon full of loathsome malignity. It is but one of many, we presume; but it is a good specimen of its kind: spicy with newlykindled wrath and pointed with recent facts of bloody import. The text for the discourse is a passage from Jefferson, written in 1821, when he was 77 years of age, and, according to the editorial prophet, in the plenary ripeness of his bright and powerful intellect. The text runs as follows: "Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the regroes) are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same govrament. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn in delible lines of distinction between them." The points are these: Jefferson was an anti-Slavery man. and would prophecy the most hopefully for the Blacks. He was a very wise and sagacious man likewise. His first prediction has come true. The econd, therefore, will, in all likelihood, come true also. There will be a war of races in the South But, in a war of races, the Black race will be not only aubdued, but exterminated. Thus Abolitionism de stroys itself, and thus pretended philanthropy will prove the destruction of its victims. One or two slips in logic here invite remark; for instance, that the second prediction must be fulfilled because the first has been; and that a war of races is the only issue, apposing the second prediction to be justified by experience, in the order of time. We will offer a sug gestion or two touching the first dilemma: Jefferson predicted the emancipation of the slaves, by sommeans, in some probable emergency-an exceedingly vague prediction. He also predicted the separation of the races-another prediction even more vague. Events have brought about the formal emanupation of the slaves; must events, therefore, bring about a separation of the racea? That depends a little on the grounds on which the different prophe-

on were based. Why did Jefferson predict emancipation ' and why did he predict the separation of the races? It is not difficult to answer either question. Jefferson was an Abolitionist. He believed that Slavery was wrong, and that God was just. He was a statesman, and he saw that the form of government that must in time prevail at the South was opposed to democratic tendencies, and must give way before them. He was be an embarrassing and possibly an unmanageable element in Southern communities. He fore- lacerating to hear of Dr. Clark dying in his own operthan of turning Mormon. He has got all he could saw the ultimate extinction, therefore, of Slavery, as a mistake, a nuisance, a mischief, solecism and a sin. So sure as the Almighty lived, it could not endure: he trembled for his country while it did. Observation, reflection, conviction, faith, lent their combined vision to pierce the future when it should be no more. A moral vision thus keen was not to be baffled; the great conclusion came, though under circumstances which no merely mortal vision could have indicated.

And why did Jefferson, auguring thus hopefully for the negro's emancipation, augur thus drearily for his emancipated destiny? Because he was himself a Virginian, with the ideas of a French Liberal, but with the habits of a Southern gentleman, used from boyhood to feel about the Blacks as the best of Southern gentlemen may, but as Southern gentlemen always will, he said truly that habit and opinion drew an indelible line between the Whites and the Blacks. When be added "Nature" he meant habit and opinion, which were Nature to him, no doubt, as they are to most of us. His limits were the limits of destiny God proposed nothing more than he could conceiv possible. He could not conceive it possible that Whites and Blacks could live together in equal free dom under the same government. An immense array of evidence, historical, moral, presumptive, convinced him that Slavery must pass away. Where was the evidence to persuade him that the races must be detached or fall into hopeless strife! Not in history: not in philosophy; not in conscience; it was simply "in his bones and blood." The one, prediction, therefore, might be as inevitably foolish and false as the

other was wise and true. The verification of the first would, on general principles, suggest the futility of But the second has already been justified by the ame history that justified the first. Triumphantly exclaims the predicator of Memphis: Do you not know what transpired here in Tennessee? Have you not heard of the recent occurrences in New-Orleans? Are you blind to the signs of the times in the Carolinas, in Georgia, Alabama, Plorida ! Can you not feel the pulse of the chivalry beating with indignation at the disgrace that emancipation puts upon them? Have you not caught the whisper of their recorded yow that the negroes shall be either banished or exterminated? Oh yes; but does this prove that a War of Races is inevitable, that Whites and Blacks cannot live together, that an indelible line is drawn by nature between them? It proves that the Southern Whites retain their ancient prejudices of birth, ignorance, and habit; it proves that they are gifted with a Beotian fatness of intellect as regards their own interests; it proves that their pride is dearer to them than their prosperity, that the indulgence of their temper is sweeter than the fullness of their barns; it proves that they hate the freedmen, are jealous of heir thrift, are malignant toward their loyalty, are voxed over their aggrandizement at their masters' expease, are beside themselves with rage at their own powerlessness. It proves that their nature, in its grossest and least human element, would gladly draw and means to draw an indelible line between the two

rier they cement with blood made firm by divine de- further struggle, finding itself suddenly championed ree ! The war at present raging between the Whites and Blacks is not a war of Races, but a war of Interests. Human passions, not Providential antagonisms, are at strife. We need not call in Destiny to explain what deviltry will explain just as well, and better

That strife is impending between the Whites and

the occasion, but the Whites are the cause. Had

complete than it is now, the struggle might have been avoided, because then the negroes would have been on a civil and political equality with their former masters, and could have put forth a show of strength that might have held their enemies in check, or even extorted from them concessions of privilege. It is the non-fulfillment to its full extent of Jefferson's first prophecy that has brought the second so near to a fulfillment. Had the Freedmen, again, shown themsolves less industrious, sober, thrifty, temperate, emulous, the struggle might have been avoided; for in that case the Whites would have had some pretext for standing, not on their contempt, perhaps, but on their silent, arms folded indifference. At present, jealousy ministers to their rage. The negro proves himself altogether too capable of self-support, too ready for education, too eager for the influences of civilized life; and his former lords find themselves unable to live with him on equal terms of labor and progress. When the Blacks are equally free with the Whites, we confidently predict that the War of Races will become a phrase instead of a fact, and a a phrase fitly describing nothing but an exploded prejudice. War of Races, forsooth! Neither race is yet in condition to do justice to itself. The negroes are not, because they are not yet emancipated from civil, political and social restrictions. The Whites are not, because they are not yet emancipated from the bondage of habit and opinion. These habits and opinions may be incurable in the present generation; they will disappear in the next. They may stand out against Bureaus and bayonets; but they will yield to manufactures and trade. Born in time, they will die in time. Born of the old world, they will vanish in the new. As the old system passes away, the old Adam will pass away. The races live together comfortably and to mutual satisfaction when they live together on equal terms, as they do in some parts of the British West Indies. It is inequality that begets war. Equally free, they will be equally cordial, prosperous and happy in the United States. Neither the White man nor the Black man of 1821 was the same being that he is in 1866. Circumstances alter; and the prophet who feels his way along the line of circumstances will always be at fault, as Jefferson will prove to be yet in his predictions that the races cannot, n equal freedom, live together. Principles never change; and the prophet who projects his vision along the track of principles will always be verified as Jefferson was in his prediction that the slaves would be made free.

DRAWING TEETH.

The editors who sneered at Dr. Dostie as only dentist will be chagrined to hear that the National Dental Convention, held the other day in Boston, actually invited Gen. Butler to attend one of its meetings-not to have a tooth drawn, or a cavity filled, but merely to show himself to his patriotic admirers. They will think more meanly, over at The World office, of dentists now than ever; which is the more painful because the organ of a bread-andbutter party should be especially interested, about this time, in the conservation of masticators. But this in passing. We have no doubt of the ability of the new party to eat all the fodder which will come

In this Dental Convention, there was a delegate from Savannah named Clark, who, with consternation, beheld the loyal tantrums of his associates, and did then and there protest against the same, piteously explaining and exclaiming that when the people of Savannah should hear that he had been in the same hall with Gen. Butler (without shooting him, we suppose,) they would no more come to him to have their aching grinders extracted, but would probably order him to pack up his tools, gutta-percha, gold-foil and gas-bags, and be off under penalty of hanging, or burning, or tar-and-feathering. Wherefore the bold and noble-minded gentleman protested, in the forlorn hope of saving his practice and perhaps a close observer of society, and he could not be blind | his life. The Doctor will soon be at home, and we to the fact that the slave population would eventually | shall read the Savannah papers with uncommon interest. After such a crouching caveat ating chair, his weasand slit by one of his own lancets, sent to his account without chloroform by his own infuriated patients. Most persons who have been manipulated by a dentist have, for a single moment, desired to kill that artist, or at least to bite off one of his fingers; and in Dr. Clark's case personal revenge may accomplish its purpose under the mask of public duty. The Doctor knows best how many people he has tortured to desperation. We hear a great deal about the reconstructed

Union. We are told morning and evening that the discomfited Rebels accept the situation. All the pipers of the new party, the What-is-it or the What'sits-name party, do no more than play variations upon this theme. We have had a lover's quarrel-it is overwe love each other better than before. We were killing each other yesterday-we may kiss and make friends to-day! To deny this is to be splenetive, radical, impracticable. We accept, if need be, the adjectives, and we assert, upon the authority of Dr. Clark, Surgeon Dentist, of Savannah, that, so far as that city is concerned, the Rebellion is still in full flower. ready upon the least provocation to disobey again the laws and rush again into felonious violence. Snarlers and sneerers, and all other conomists of the truth, are requested to take notice that we base this assertion upon the testimony of man who says that his life would not be safe in Savannah because he happened to hear a loyal speech in Boston, and that he may be obliged to abandon his home and his business for that most extraordinary reason. Now, for our own part, we do not consider the Union worth having, or rather we do not regard it as a Union at all, unless it can everywhere maintain freedom of thought, of speech, of publication and of legal action; for anything less than this is a mockery, a snare and a delusion, which can only be fruitful of fresh embarrassments and provocative of renewed hostilities. It isn't this poor, chicken-hearted, trembling drawer of molars and incisors that we are thinking of, for he might meet the fate which he has himself suggested without a great deal of our sympathy. Our interests we reserve for several millions of men, of all colors and of all avocations, whose fortune has left them or may hereafter cast them within the borders of the late Confederacy, and to whom the Union may be no guaranty of freedom either of speech or of action. Nice folk turn up their noses, and sneeringly say, "It's all a question of niggers, and of niggers we are tired of hearing!" Sig (or madam) we beg your pardon, but it isn't a question of 'niggera" at all. Dr. Clark, D. D. S., isn't a "nigger," and he tells you that, although he has committed no crime whatever, he may be driven from his home simply for being present at a meeting in Boston, erdeen and sneak as he is from his head to his heels If he be not safe, what noble-minded, truthful, outspoken man or woman is safe in Savannah !-- or Mooffe !-or Charleston !-or any other Southern city The great war is over; but better, far better, would be its renewal, in all its costly pomp and bloody sumstance, than the establishment of a hundred petty local anarchies, than chronic disturbance and all the ruinous uncertainties of social disorder. Rebellion, only a little while ago, shrinking in discomfiture from

in high places, and not without friends among the political adventurers and desperadoes of the North, has recommenced its fantastic tricks, reassumed its ancient insolence, and seeks to bully the power which it could not conquer. Does this shake our feeth in true Republican principles, and in their final complete establishment? Not at all! If it did, we should be worse cowards than the Dr. Clarks! We must wait patiently and work patiently, and see many Doolittie parties arise and fall; but the triumph of Freedom will be as certain and as beneficent as the suprisa.

If the members of the Louisiana Convention were destined to be murdered and imprisoned, what should have been done with the Secession Conventionists of 1861? This question is suggested by The New-Orleans Times, which refers as follows to the Free State Convention in New-Orleans:

"If the meeting of this usurping Convention should be toler ated on the ground that citizens have a right to assemble when they please, then all Secondion conventions were lawful assem-blies, their acts were 'harmless pleasantry,' and to have in-terfered with them would have been gross tyranny on the part of the United States authorities."

We know that the Convention in New-Orleans was loyal and for the Union, and that those who undertook to extinguish it in blood were Secessionists and convicted law-breakers. It was a question unsettled whether this Convention was illegal-no one thinks of it as treasonable-and the traitors and butchers of New-Orleans endeavored to forcelose it by murdering all its members. It suits the champions of scoundrelism to harp on its legality. That is still a question to be decided by higher authority than any petty Judge, who himself is a violator and sworn enemy of the laws of the land. The spared lives of the Secessionists of 1861 might have pleaded for the Conventionists of 1866.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 16 1866. THE QUEEN RECEIVES THE CHOCTAW DELEGATION. Queen Emma and suite, agreeable to appointment, were on board the cutter Northerner this morning by if o'clock on thir way to visit Mount Vernen. The acenery and objects of interest along the banks of the Potomac were pointed out and historically described by the captain, in all of which as it related to our late war the Queen took mach interest. Her stay at the home of Washington was two hours. Every historical relie was carefully inspected and of much interest. Queen Emma was an fait in the book literature of this place and conversed upon their several points with surprise to the residents

The reception of the Indian delegations as arranged

courred this evening, and was a complete success. The tribes represented were the Chickssaw, Choctaw, Cherokee and Pawnee, the latter alone being full-blooded red men. They were presented by Mr. Mix of the Indian Department, Mr. Sells, Indian Superintendent, Judge Field of the Cherokee Nation, and Gov. Pritchard of the Choctaws. Consul Odell instructed Mr. Mix that the reception was to be merely a formal one, and that no shaking of hands or conversa-tion would be needed; but Gov. Pritchard, who is a full blown American, being one of the first presented, broke down the hedge by taking the Queen's hand, and remarking that that was the way we did things in this country, and then in troducing his children and grandchildren. The interview then continued in the most informal manner, the Pawnee delegation being the last presented. They were dressed in full Indian costume, and the squaw had her papoose on her back in true Indian fashion. Her Majesty seemed much pleased with them, and held a short conversation with the Chis Kabbo, or Big Bear. His remarks, as translated by the interpreter, were: "You are good squaw; me like you much; you are big chiel; I big chief too out in Nebraska; God is more chief than we. The Queen then asked how he liked Washington and he replied: "Me no like; me will go home." She was then shown his shield, bow, arrow, tomahawk and string of trophies. She was much pleased with them, and asked for explanations about their use and value. She seemed much rprised to learn that they were so uncivilized. Judge Field of the Cherokoe nation upon being presented remarked in his native tongue, as translated by the Rev. Mr.

Wright, also an educated Cherokee, well, we now meet at this time and we congratulate you, and we hope you will remember this meeting and think of us and we will think of you and long remember you. I gave you good-night. To this the Queen bowed, and said, "t ank you," and after once more shaking hands with Gov. Pitchland, his children, and grandchildren, she signified that the interview was at an end. The Queen was assisted by Miss Spurgin, Consul Odell, and Mr. Chitton of the State Department, she was dressed as described yesterday. Her Majesty held a general reception this ovening till 10 o'clock. No special arrangement for to-morrow has been made. It is understood that she will spend the day in visiting the places of note not jet visited, and among them the observatory. Her Majosty expects to leave here on Saturday for Baltimore. The Pawnee Indians who were presented to Her Majesty this evening are a band of eight who were enticed from their homes by some white mea to be exhibited in the Eastern States, out finding that it did not pay they brought them to Washington and turned them loose. They consist of Kahbo, the Chief, his wife, and six braves, and are now in charge of Col. Ford and Major Godman of the Army, who accompanied them to the reception and acted as interpreters. They are to be sent back to their

THE LOYAL SOUTHERN CONVENTION. Appointments have been made with 70 of the best speakers who attend the Philadelphia Convention of Sept. 3, for addresses in various parts of the country. the loyal masses North an opportunity to hear direct from Southern loyal Union men. A Couvention of the loyalists of Western North Carolina has been called to meet at Laxing-ton, to elect delegates to the September 3d Conven

PENSION AGENTS. The President to-day directed that Mr. Merritt, of The Springfield (Illinois) State Register, a Copperhead sheet, be appointed a Pension agent for that State. Secretary Harlan to-day directed the establishment of a new Pension agency at Bangor, Maine, and appointed G. Mayo the agent. THE INDIAN OFFICE.

Much activity is exhibited by the Indian Department in sending the annuity goods for the Indians to the West, and the Treasury is promptly paying all the bills. The Department seems determined that the Indians shall not commence bestilities with the broken faith of the Government as a pretext. Preparations are being also made to pay the annuties early this fall.

AN ADVANCE TO PAYMASTERS.

The Treasury Department to-day made the first advance to Paymasters since the failure of the Merchants' National Bank. The sum called for was \$2,750,000—quite a falling off from the amount of the pay required when the army was in full operation, at which time the amount used for the bi-monthly payments was \$30,000,000. Since the last advance by the Treasury to the Department, it has been paying regularly, and has but just succeeded in disbursing the last of the money advanced to them three months ago. This indicates the large amounts that must have been standing to the credit of paymasters before the Department were startled by the failure of the Merchants' Bank.

PRESENTATION. The messengers and watchmen of the Interior Department surprised Col. W. Penn Clarke, the Chief Cleak, last evening with presenting him an elegant solid gold-headed ebony cane. These men are disabled discharged soldiers, and the memento is awarded by them as a testimonial of their appreciation of Col. Clarke's efforts in behalf of soldiers seeking employment, in whom he munifests great intesest and gives

BRUENUE LOCKS. The Treasury Department has been receiving for the last few days samples of locks to which can be attached a seal to be used upon distilleries and other revenue storehouses, as required by the late Revenue law. No less than fifty different varieties are exhibited, and some of them are marvelously ingenious, They are all of the padlock class, and, with one or two exceptions, are so contrived that ti

put on the inside. PRINTING INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS. The delay in the printing of the Revised Internal Revenue Laws, of which 25,000 copies were ordered by Congress, is occasioned by the time taken at the Treasury Department to prepare the copy for the index. The text has been

printed for more than a week, A NEW LOYAL ORGAN. It is very probable that within the coming 30 days the Central Loyal League at this city will establish an organ which shaff make itself felt in the coming canvass. The en terprise will be a permanent one

SWAMP LANDS. A special survey for certificates of swamp lands in lows has been received by the Secretary of Interior of

10,113 acres in Marion County, 9,222 acres in Winnebest County, and 4,500 acres in Montgomery County. Nashville.

W. Matt. Brown, Mayor, assailed Lawyer Redford, in the latter's office, to-day, on account of the personalities used by Redford in his recent specien before the negro Con-